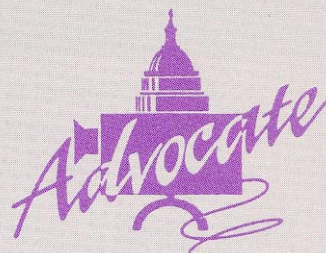


CTR

COMMUNITY
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REVIEW \$3.50

Vol. 13, No. 4

Winter 1991



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Washington, D.C. 20038



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Winter 1991

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Why Don't We Do It in the Road?

As this issue of CTR goes to press, legislation, court cases and government regulations are playing havoc with telecommunications in this country and the world. The ideas presented in the following pages need a context. I offer this:

Monroe E. Price, in the Cardozo Arts & Entertainment Law Journal, volume 8, 1990, wrote:

The first amendment, so central to our culture, is being wheeled out not so to nourish full and open debate, but as a decisive force in structuring the communications industry. "Free speech" is becoming a controlling force in federal communications antitrust law....The victory of Tom Paine is being corporatized....The soap box is being replaced with the mall. We may be creating a plastic freedom in which the logic of the first amendment becomes the enemy of the realization of a multitude of speech....We become flooded with images, but poorer in public debate....As the first amendment becomes a stronger definer of the structure of telecommunications, one consequence is that courts, not the Commission or Congress, make telecommunications policy....Lawyers, not economists or political scientists, become the arbiters of what is possible, what competing values are, how they should be measured, how they should be weighed and validated....The danger is in the loss of flexibility, a loss in the ability of society, through government, to fashion a structure of telecommunications that magnifies the possibility of speech. The debate is between power and access....By placing these complex institutions under the mantle of the first amendment, the traditional modes this society has used to fashion telecommunications policy are seriously affected. Structural policies advocated by first amendment zealots may be the best ones for the society. But they should be justified for their overall value to the community, not insisted upon as required by the constitution.

Carl Kucharski

Legislative Update: "Wait 'till next year..."

By Andrew Blau, NFLCP Vice Chair

"We have no choice but to pronounce this legislation dead for this year." With that, Senator Al Gore (D-TN), one of the prime movers behind the cable legislation in Congress, admitted that efforts to restore some regulatory control over the cable industry had been brought down by parliamentary maneuvering in the closing days of the 101st Congress.

Senator Tim Wirth, the Colorado Democrat who had been Chair of the House Telecommunications Subcommittee when the 1984 Cable Act was passed, objected to bringing S. 1880, the Senate's cable bill, before the full Senate for a vote. Objections also came from Senate Republicans, including Ted Stevens (Alaska), Bob Packwood (Oregon), Malcolm Wallop (Wyoming, and others. White House Chief of Staff John Sununu had reportedly called on Senate Republicans to help keep the bill from reaching the President's desk. Thus, despite last-minute negotiating that momentarily revived the bill, S. 1880 was never rescheduled for a vote.

Both House and Senate had been hard at work on cable legislation for the last year. The House had unanimously passed H.R. 5267 on September 10, and the Senate was scheduled to take up S. 1880 on September 28. While the two measures differed in many of their details, both were wide-ranging attempts to respond to many of the problems that had become apparent as the cable industry grew since 1984. Among their many provisions, the bills would have restored limited rate regulation; required cable operators to carry most broadcast signals with special protection for public television stations; prohibited vertically integrated cable programmers from unreasonably refusing to sell programming to potential

competitors; limited the rates that cable operators could charge for leased access channels; and initiated action to counter the concentration of ownership in the cable industry. The House bill also strengthened EEO guidelines for the cable industry and encouraged cable systems to carry minority-oriented programming.

Despite the apparent breadth of the efforts, many observers did not believe that the bills were particularly tough on the industry. Press reports called the House version "tame" and observed that the Senate version is "even lighter on reregulation." Nevertheless, the White House believed that both bills went too far. In a "Statement of Administration Policy," the Office of Management and Budget reiterated that the administration "strongly opposes reregulation of the cable television industry."

Access supporters found little to get excited about in either bill, although the Committee Report that accompanied each measure included strong support for PEG access. Neither bill included the main protections for PEG access that NFLCP had been seeking: mandatory channels; not counting access support as part of the franchise fee; and explicit relief for cities and access centers from legal liability for access program content.

The House bill also included a provision that seemed potentially devastating: as part of the rate regulation scheme, the FCC was directed to establish both a formula to "identify and allocate costs attributable to satisfying franchise requirements to support (PEG) channels," and a means by which operators could recover these costs separately from the fee for basic service. The FCC, which had declared in July that franchising requirements should be limited to public

safety, repair of the public rights of way, and posting a construction bond, seemed openly hostile to PEG access. In response, the Committee Report explained that the FCC should consider the "actual amortized costs of the facilities, equipment and services provided by the operator," and recognized the dangers of unfairly loading costs onto access channels.

Everyone agrees that attempts to regulate cable will begin again in January with the opening of the next Congress. While the deals struck this year will be a reference point for next year's negotiations, the balance between the many interested participants may change. Telephone companies will be back, pressing to get into the cable business, broadcasters may try to revive their "must carry/must pay" proposal, and the cable industry itself may not agree to the same provisions it agreed to this year. As a result, legislation next session will likely be a different compromise than the one achieved this year, a possibility welcomed in part by access supporters who will continue to press for the protections that PEG access needs.

An additional unknown that will shape next year's efforts is the role the FCC will play. When Congress moved to reconsider the Cable Act's scheme for regulating rates, the FCC put a hold on its effort to redefine "effective competition" for the purposes of rate regulation. Now that Congress has not acted, the FCC has revived its inquiry into what constitute "effective competition" to cable television. If the FCC announces a new standard that would increase the ability of many local authorities to regulate cable rates, one of the principle rationales for enacting cable legislation would be gone.

The Alliance for Communications Democracy Celebrates Three Years of Success

By Joseph Van Eaton, Esquire
Spiegel & McDiarmid

In 1987, the future of franchising looked bleak to some. Cable companies were raising significant court challenges to the constitutionality of the franchising process; operators were pointing to their successes in court of discourage local authorities from enforcing access and other franchise requirements.

But over the last three years, access and other franchising requirements have been upheld in a series of court decisions, prompting Frank L. Lloyd, a communications law expert, to declare that "the highwater mark of First Amendment challenges to the municipal franchising process may have passed, even in California."

Part of the credit for the change in tide goes to a small, non-profit organization which celebrates its third birthday this month — the Alliance for Communications Democracy ("ACD").

"Three years ago, a group of concerned NFLCP members met to discuss the challenges cable companies were raising to the franchising process in general and to access in particular," explained Ralph Malvik, president of the ACD's Board of Directors, and executive director of Montgomery Community Television in Montgomery County, Maryland. "It became apparent to us that the courts were assuming that the only important rights involved in the court challenges to franchising were the first amendment rights of the operators."

"We decided that the only way to protect access was for access centers to take the responsibility for educating the courts. We wanted the courts to understand that franchising and access requirements are essential to protecting the

public's right to speak and to receive diverse information."

Ten of the nation's leading access centers formed the ACD, and pledged funds to support ACD's operations. Over the last three years, the organization has filed briefs opposing challenges to the franchising process in Los Angeles (the Preferred case), Santa Cruz, California and Erie, Pennsylvania. It filed a brief on behalf of access users in the Kansas City case. That case involved a challenge to a decision by Kansas City, Missouri to eliminate the public access channel in order to stop the Ku Klux Klan from using the channel. The ACD has published a newsletter, the "Alliance Report," which provides detailed information concerning the status of legal challenges to the franchising process and to access.

"By and large, our efforts have been quite successful," stated Malvik. "In the Kansas City case, for example, the court concluded that public access channels constitute a public forum, an open center for speech. The court ruled that access users have the right to bring a lawsuit against an operator who tries to control the content of programming on the access channel."

The Erie case represented a significant victory for access and for franchising authorities, Malvik said. And, while the district court in the Preferred case struck down the particular access channel requirements contained in the Los Angeles franchise, it affirmed that access serves compelling government interests. "As it now stands, Preferred suggests courts should uphold access requirements where the franchising authority can show that there is a good reason it imposed the particular requirements it did," said Malvik.

However, the battle for the public's first amendment rights is not over, according to ACD members. The decision in the Preferred case is expected to be appealed by the cable company soon. That means the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit will be called upon to rule whether access is constitutional — a decision which may affect directly access centers within that Circuit, which covers California, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii and Alaska. In addition, ACD members say that they are receiving an increasing number of reports of challenges to the rights of access producers to cablecast programming about political candidates and election issues on access channels.

"It will be critical for access to respond to these challenges over the next few years," stated Carl Kucharski, another ACD Board member and executive director of the ACTV in Columbus, Ohio. "We will need financial support to do the job."

Malvik emphasized, "There is still a risk that, unless we act, we may lose everything. It is really up to the access community, franchising authorities and access supporters to defend access, and that will take money."

According to Kucharski, the ACD is now recruiting new members. Any access center, franchising authority or access supporter can contribute to the ACD. Access centers which contribute \$3,000 are entitled to nominate a member to the Board of Directors.

For additional information on membership, or to contribute to the ACD, Ralph Malvik can be reached at (301) 424-1730. Carl Kucharski can be reached at (614) 224-2288.

Access and Government Contracts

By Carl Kucharski

Throughout the eighties, access has seen the movement to third party, nonprofit operation of PEG channels. The motivation behind this is the separation of access from the control of the cable operator, local government or other institutions. Community control is meant to stimulate vigorous promotion and use of the PEG channels; to ensure local accountability for access operation; and to create a nonprofit structure which will generate additional financial support.

The key, however, is an independent community organization which receives a base of financial support either directly from the cable operator or through government allocations of the franchise fees.

Currently, many nonprofit access corporations are funded directly by the cable operator according to local franchise provisions in cities like Boston and Milwaukee. Others, such as Portland Cable Access and Columbus Community Cable Access, are funded by franchise fees through contracts with their respective city governments.

Contracting with governments brings with it a number of positive opportunities and potential risks for nonprofits. A recent study by the Center for the Study of Philanthropy and Volunteerism at Duke University summarized the benefits and risks:

"...government funding of nonprofit organizations tends to transform nonprofit organizations from representatives of minority interests to representatives of the majority. This may be a positive development for the welfare state because services are less subject to the whims of volunteers and private donors. Thus the citizenry can be assured of more

predictable levels of service. In addition, nonprofit service organizations receiving government funds increase the service options of government administrators. Consequently, nonprofit contract agencies may increase the quality of public services because they act as competitors for funds and programs with public service organizations."

The risk of government funding of nonprofit organizations is that innovative, reformist or politically controversial views are stifled. Moreover, the use of nonprofit agencies by government to achieve public purposes may disguise the inadequacy of government's efforts to address social problems because the nonprofit designation masks government's role in funding and governance of nonprofit organizations. Thus in the long run, it may be more difficult to mount political support for new public spending for social programs."

Contracting with local franchise authorities for PEG access may increase if, during franchise renewals, cable operators refuse to continue direct funding of access operations which they may do under the 1984 Cable Act.

A copy of the complete report may be obtained free of charge: Changing Governance in the Welfare State: Government Contracting with Nonprofit Service Organizations, Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, Duke University, 4875 Duke Station, Durham, North Carolina 27706.

Like It or Not, You've Got IT!

IT scares the bejesus out of us. IT causes reams of bad press. IT makes elected officials harrumph and bellow. IT is chic fodder for Donahue, Geraldo, Oprah and all the other mass media mavens.

IT is diversity of ideas and opinions. IT is the true essence of democracy. IT is the foundation of this country. IT may become controversial programming on access channels.

IT is not easily defined. In many cities, IT has been electronic hate programming like "Race and Reason." But IT also has been a character-generated Valentine message, a punk rock video, a dispute about editing videotapes of public hearings, verbal criticism of elected officials and the judicial system. IT is not easy to pin down and will, most likely, catch you by surprise.

Because IT has been troublesome and elusive, the Public Policy Committee of NFLCP decided that access needed an educational packet on controversial programming. For more than eighteen months, volunteers from across the country have worked to create such a packet. The NFLCP will publish the controversial programming educational packet after the first of the new year.

The packet will contain several real-life case studies from cities of all sizes. What happened, how well IT was handled or mishandled with the community, press and elected officials will be documented. A contact and resource network will allow users of the packet to work with those who have been through one or more bouts of controversial programming. Most importantly, you will learn how to prepare your community, and educate everyone about IT and how to deal with IT.

The hearty band of trouble-shooters who worked in preparing the programming educational packet include: Carl Kucharski, Alan Bushong, Andrew Blau, Randy Ammon, Randy Van Dalsen, and Chuck Sherwood. Additional thanks go to Paula Manley and Jack Schommer for their help in editing the material.

For more information on the publication date, call the NFLCP National Office at (202) 829-7186.

Cable Legislation and the FCC Cable Report

By Andrew Blau, NFLCP Vice Chair

The Federal Communications Commission recently issued a report on the cable industry, In The Matter of Competition, Rate Deregulation and the Commission's Policies Relating to the Provision of Cable Television Service, MM Docket No. 89-600, Released July 31, 1990. In light of this report, the recent attempts by both House and Senate to protect the welfare of cable consumers by assigning responsibility to the FCC may have been severely undercut by an administrative agency that has announced its fundamental disagreement with Congress over the nature of the problem and the types of solutions.

Bills in both the House and Senate would have assigned the FCC principle responsibility for regulating cable rates in order to protect consumers. However, the FCC found "no need to encumber the cable industry with a harsh new regulatory regime," and that rate regulation could jeopardize the wealth of consumer choices.

Indeed, the Commission's assessment of the rate at which cable rates have been rising is at odds with that reported by the General Accounting Office and the Department of Labor. The FCC reports that "average basic rate increases have moderated and increases...in bills have slowed to a level near the rate of general inflation." Yet the GAO, in a report issued in June, found that rates in 1989 were still rising at over twice the rate of inflation, while U.S. Department of Labor figures for the twelve months ending June 30 show rate increases at 11.1%, more than twice the 4.7% increase for all goods and service tracked by the Department.

Statements made by the Commissioners themselves underscore that this Commission will be unlikely to pursue the rate protection that consumers need and that Congress seeks to provide. Chairman Sikes announced that the "centerpiece of this report is competition not regulation." Indeed, despite the experience of cable consumers across the country, Mr. Sikes believes "there should be more deregulation." Similarly, Commissioner Marshall finds "no need" to reregulate cable. With such statements on the record, we may find that any attempt to protect consumers envisioned by Congress may well be gutted by these reluctant regulators.

H.R. 5267 directed the FCC to establish a formula to identify and allocate costs attributable to satisfying franchise requirements to support PEG channels and a means through which the operator can recover these costs. The Commission's cable report, however, demonstrates that the FCC is openly hostile to these franchise requirements, and thus has the potential to turn these accounting measures into a means for subverting Congressional support for PEG access. The Report asserts that the only appropriate government interests that the franchising process should protect are public health and safety, repair of public rights of way, and construction performance. As such, if Congress wishes to protect PEG channels from unreasonable assessments of the costs of providing PEG access by an openly hostile agency, it must consider offering additional protection to PEG access, either through additional legislative protection or through a clear statement of its support for

PEG access and a sense of what it expects from the Commission.

The additional burden on the FCC of executing the tasks assigned to it under recent legislation was estimated to run in the many millions of dollars. Given the budget deficit and the unlikelihood that Congress would appropriate the necessary funds, we should take notice of the FCC recommendation that Congress should provide the Commission with the authority to impose cost of regulation fees. Needless to say, any such fees will be passed on to the consumers, which means that cable consumers will pay more on their bill for regulatory oversight, while the conditions mentioned here suggest that they may see little real protection for their money.

The Congress is betting on the FCC to provide protection to consumers at the same time the FCC is claiming that little oversight is necessary and that they are not really the ones to do it.

A complete copy of the FCC cable report may be obtained by writing to the FCC:

Federal Communications Commission
1919 M. Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20554
(202) 632-7000

Ask for the report by the name and include the information: MM Docket No. 89-600, Released July 31, 1990, in your request.



Overview of Public Policy in New Jersey

By Kiki Vassoler, President, GAME Associates

The current political climate in New Jersey shows rising support for municipalities, access users and subscribers. Efforts made to hold the cable television monopolies accountable for their business practices are finally coming to fruition. Legislators are complaining about rate increases, poor service and one-sided franchising agreements. Municipalities are negotiating stronger access provisions.

There are twenty-two cable bills before the New Jersey legislature calling for the following:

- A statewide increase in franchise fees from 2% of basic service revenues to 5% of gross revenues;

- A ten member commission to investigate the cable television industry;

- A reduction of a franchise term to three years, with a maximum two-year renewal; and

- Allowing the franchising authority to consider the operators "past provision of services"

before granting municipal consent.

At the federal level, the 101st Congress shot down legislation that would reregulate the cable industry. However, municipal officials have a second chance to lobby their Congressional leaders to carry amendments that are favorable to municipalities during renewal.

The fact that New Jersey is the most heavily cabled state in the country does not make us a leader in cable regulatory policy. In the past, the New Jersey Cable Television Association has benefitted from the naivete of our legislators. During refranchising, the philosophy has been that an informed municipality is a forearmed municipality. Unfortunately, most cities do not yet have the expertise to negotiate with this multi-million-dollar industry. They look to our state regulatory agency for help, the reality is that the "Office of Cable Television" must act as referee, and most town attorneys do not deal with cable-related matters on a daily basis.

Consumer complaints about rate increases and poor services have prompted municipalities to take action. About 80% of the 567 cities in New Jersey are up for renewal in the next three years. The City of Bayonne was the first in the state to deny a franchise. In a recent landmark settlement, the cable company has agreed to spend \$2 million in improvements. The deal calls for a system upgrade, a new studio, two institutional networks and three public access channels.

After witnessing Bayonne's long battle with Cablevision, the City of Newark began preparing for their 1996 renewal. The formal renewal process may begin as much as three years prior to the expiration of the franchise. A city that maintains detailed records of franchise violations and subscriber complaints is in a better position to bring about a successful conclusion to the renewal process. Therefore, the State Office of Cable Television will no longer act as the "complaint officer" for the city. Newark has taken the reins and decided to establish a "Cable Television Monitoring Office." This will give the cable operator an opportunity to fix problems and Newark the opportunity to document complaints. Today's records will be tomorrow's bargaining tools.

Finally, the 14,600 complaints our state agency received last year have been answered with tougher customer service regulations. Now, cable operators must have a representative available to answer telephone calls on a 24-hour basis. Service calls must be scheduled for specific times of the day, such as morning or afternoon. The new rules also call for itemized bills within six months, showing each service which the company offers at a separate rate.

Over the past two years, as Director of Cable Television Access Project, I have helped over two hundred municipalities through the franchise renewal process. I will continue my consumer advocacy work as an advisor to the New Jersey State League of Municipalities Cable Issues Steering Committee and as a private consultant to municipalities.

Volunteer Producers wanted

- to produce segments for "Given Opportunities...", an award-winning, nationally distributed television program.



is a video magazine highlighting the abilities of people with developmental challenges such as mental retardation, Down's syndrome, cerebral palsy and autism.

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Make your access center "accessible" to more members of the community-- become part of the VITAL network.



is a training curriculum designed to teach basic cable television production to people with developmental challenges.

For more information, contact:
Maggie Lee
Little City Foundation
4801 W. Peterson Avenue
Chicago, IL 60646
(312) 282-2207
FAX: (312) 282-0423



NFLCP Public Policy Network

Net-work (net-wurk), n. a chain of interconnected people or operations.

--Oxford American Dictionary

Throughout its history the NFLCP has been involved with legislative and legal issues on local, state and national levels. Our success has varied. The recent attempts at new national cable legislation showed us that the NFLCP needs a more active and better defined information network to deal with public policy matters.

At the 1990 national convention, the delegates decided that one of our top priorities must be the creation of such a Public Policy Network (PPN).

Our purpose is to establish an on-going, grassroots information network dealing with all issues affecting access and advo-

cacy for access within the NFLCP's Public Policy Platform.

To do this the NFLCP needs at least one access liaison in each of the 425 US Congressional districts. Every access liaison will be the grassroots contact to inform and educate our national elected officials about access and be our local advocate when it comes to national legislation.

Below is the core group of the PPN including the regional Public Policy Chairs, Public Policy Committee national delegates and other interested people. If you are interested in joining the network, please contact me or your regional Public Policy Chair.

Carl Kucharski

NFLCP Public Policy Network

Carl Kucharski, Chair, Public Policy Committee

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Olympio Varsogea

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IV. Access Congressional

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Madison, WI 53711
(608) 258-9644

Helen Naimark

Cable Users Assn. New Jersey
Box 621
Summit, NJ 07901
(908) 522-0090

Important Addresses and Phone Numbers for Public Policy Issues

Congressional Support Offices:

Congressional Budget Office

House Annex 2
Second & D Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 226-2600

Congressional Research Service

10 First Street SE
Washington, D.C. 20540
(202) 287-5700

General Accounting Office

GAO Building
441 G Street SE
Washington, D.C. 20548
(202) 275-5481

Office of Technology Assessment

600 Pennsylvania Ave. SE
Washington, D.C.
(202) 224-8713

Senate Committees and Subcommittees:

Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee

254 Senate Russell Office Building (Democrats)
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-0411

554 Senate Dirksen Office Building (Republicans)
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-1251

Communications Subcommittee

227 Senate Hart Office Bldg
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-9340

House Committees and Subcommittees:

Energy and Commerce Committee

2125 Rayburn House Office Building (Democrats)
Washington, D.C. 20515

House Committees and Subcommittees:

Energy and Commerce Committee:

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2322 Rayburn House Office Building (Republicans)
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3641

Telecommunications & Finance Subcommittee

316 Annex II
300 D. Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 226-2424

The White House Office of the President

1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1414

Office of the Vice President

1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-2326

Federal Agencies:

Federal Communications Commission

1919 M Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20554
(202) 632-7000

House of Representatives

Document Room
(202) 224-3456

Senate Document Room

(202) 224-4321



NFLCP Public Policy Summary

(Approved by the Delegates to the 1988 Convention)

Developing technologies and applications of communications media have tremendous potential for human development in all communities and nations of the world. The NFLCP is committed to encouraging the fulfillment of this potential. We encourage all efforts within and between communities of all nations to increase and enhance interaction among people and their communities. We oppose any efforts that will place limitations on access to technology, information, or media, or that will arbitrarily define ownership control of transmission systems in a way that will limit access of providers and users of information.

The NFLCP platform is intended to serve as a statement of unity for public policy issues that affect local community programming on cable systems, as well as other forms of communications delivery. Second, it will serve as a guideline for NFLCP actions taken on behalf of its members.

1. People need access to cable television and other communications systems to increase and enhance interaction within all communities and nations of the world. The NFLCP encourages efforts within and between communities of all nations to provide and advance free speech and free access to information through public access to cable television and other communications systems.

2. The NFLCP supports government regulation of cable services to ensure protection of the public interest.
3. The NFLCP recognizes the authority and responsibility of local franchisors to negotiate and enforce cable franchises in the public interest. With respect to access channels, local franchisors should a) require the dedication of public, educational, and governmental access channels in sufficient numbers to meet community needs and interests; b) ensure that PEG access programming is available to the public on the lowest cost tier, and actively promoted; and c) provide sufficient resources for public access operations.
4. The NFLCP supports the development of public access activities with the following characteristics: a) public access channels and operating resources are administered by a democratically controlled, community-based, non-profit access organization which operates independently of the cable operator and the franchisor; b) time on access channels is allocated on a first-come, first-served basis, for non-commercial programming which is locally produced or locally sponsored; d)

the individual producer(s) and sponsor(s) of public access programming retain full editorial control of, and full responsibility for, the content of their programs.

5. The NFLCP supports the use of cable franchise fees for cable-related purposes, i.e., support of PEG access activities, enforcement of cable franchise provisions, and research and development in cable communications.
6. The NFLCP supports the right of every person and organization to lease cable channel time and related services for any legal commercial purposes, without censorship or abridgement, under non-discriminatory terms, and at reasonable rates.
7. The NFLCP supports decentralization of the control of media through legislative and regulatory actions limiting ownership of cable systems of other media, and limiting horizontal and vertical integration of media ownership.
8. The NFLCP supports legislative and regulatory actions which provide PEG access to video distribution systems under any regulatory or legal structure, to ensure that all members of the public will have fair and realistic opportunities to speak, and to hear a diversity of other voices.

Beverly Hills public access cable-TV
has immediate opening for experienced
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
with good marketing and management skills. \$37,500.

Send resume to:
Thomas A. White
221 South Arnaz Drive
Beverly Hills, California 90211-2822

9. The NFLCP supports equal opportunity policies in all aspects of cable communications, and advocates affirmative action programs that address employment, ownership, training, physical access and service delivery.
10. The NFLCP advocates governmental regulation to protect the individual cable subscriber's privacy with respect to viewing practices.

Alliance for Communications Democracy

The ACD's expressed purpose is to increase awareness of Community Television through educational programs and participation in court cases involving franchise enforcement and constitutional questions about cable access television.

"Join the Alliance and help us defend Access from future challenges."

Recent Actions: Friend of the Court briefs...Erie, PA, Santa Cruz, CA, Preferred, CA, Kansas City, MO

- Voting membership is limited to non-profit access operations for an annual contribution of \$3,000.
- Non-voting memberships are available to anyone:
Alliance Associate: \$2,500 - copies of briefs & reports
Alliance Supporter: \$500 - copies of reports
- Send memberships to: Carl Kucharski, 394 Oak St., Columbus OH 43215, phone: (614) 224-2288

VOTING MEMBERS: Chicago Access Corp, IL Montgomery Community Television, Inc., VA Fairfax Cable Access Corp., VA Columbus Community Cable Access, Inc., OH Boston Community Access & Programming Foundation, Inc., MA Access 30 Dayton, OH GRTV, Grand Rapids, MI Staten Island Television, NY

NON-VOTING MEMBERS: Portland Cable Access, OR WCTV-Wheaton Community Cable, IL Cable Access St Paul, Inc., MN Multnomah Cable Regulatory Commission, OR Multnomah Cable Access Corp., OR Tucson Community Cable Corp., AZ Kalamazoo Community Access Corp, MI Bob Devine, OH

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